

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FALSE GLORIES OF SUMMER.

No much song and sentiment have been wasted upon Summer that we yield to the temptation of doing it justice in plain prose. All the poets, from the apocryphal time of Sord's nightless bard to the days of Browning and Lowell—not to speak of the host of tuneful rhymers who win neither fame nor fortune—have made the Summer an ideal; have hung upon it their fairest fustions of fancy, and their richest garlands of thought. By some series of subtle causes, the Summer has come to represent whatever beauty, sweetness and richness there may be in life, to wit, less than the fruitage and fruition of the fondest wishes and highest aspirations. One would imagine, from all this rhythmic ado and miscellaneous melliflence, that Summer was a peculiar atmospheric condition of Pennsylvania to which no mortal, even though drunk with the wine of poetry, had ever been admitted. And yet the season is liberally scattered all over the planet—too much so to enforce the belief that it is a blessing. Go where we will, unless to the peaks of the Alps or Himalayas, we cannot get beyond the region where the mercury insists on altitude, and where the heat is oppressive at some time of the year. We associate Russia with superabundant snows; and yet who that has been in Moscow or St. Petersburg, during July or August, has not found himself in melting mood? Stockholm, or Christiania, hyperborean as they seem, are anything but comfortable in those months; and Greenland itself is not incapable of producing colorful griefs. While the dog-star raged, we have often sought in vain for sequestered spots wherein the thermometer might play an unconscious part. We are profoundly skeptical if there be any such places on the surface of the globe; and we have always questioned if Sir John Franklin, amid the Arctic icebergs, did not die of sunstroke.

Of all the seasons, summer has the least to recommend it. Indeed, may be said to be the most unendurable. Spring, autumn, and winter have their pleasures, their pleasantness, and their poetry; but summer, by its sultriness, its monotony, and its heat, makes comfort a mockery and satisfaction a sham. It is all well enough to read of solstitial joys and beauties; but when we strive to realize them, they elude and delude us like a will-o'-the-wisp. Sophomoric weeklies tell us of the glory of the umbrageous woods and the sparkle of the silver streamlets. We visit them only to find, to our disappointment and disgust, that the woods are full of stinging gnats, and that the streamlets, converted into stagnant pools, are the birthplace of myriads of venomous mosquitoes. Some skillful sonneteer chants the charm of the sky and the loveliness of the field; but to the eye of common sense, the one is a concave of burning brass and the other a plain of blasted vegetation. Correspondents write with mingled fustian and hyperbole of the picturesqueness and grandeur of the mountains, of the delights and dissipations of the sea-shore. We fly to them both, and return, mourning over the vanity of human hope and the reality of dyspepsia. There is no place to live on the mountains, and in the valleys the heat is insupportable. By the sea, the breeze is from the land, and the accommodations are a satire on the name. We roam in town; but we broil in the country. We stow at the springs; but we bake on the beach. If we cannot avoid the fire of the season, what matters our form of culinary preparation?

Though none of us have discovered the region which is delightful in summer, it is sweet to believe that the region exists. Places that hold us with a spell at other times, disenchanted us while Sirius burns. Sorrento is thought by many to be the fairest spot on earth; and yet who that could get away to spend a summer there? As a general rule, the more warm weather a country has the more disagreeable it is. "There endless summer reigns;" "No season but summer;" "The summer circles all the joyous year," are cheap phrases of rhetoric which pass for eloquence among those who do not understand the use of language, or the prosaic quality of heat. The lands of endless summer are shunned by all save those obliged to dwell in them. The tropics are attractive to the imagination and repulsive to the senses. Nature makes them hateful with prodigality, and shows her opinion of them by the race she puts there, by Egypt, with all her associations of age, and learning, and mystery, is only a plain of burning sand, where nothing but its reputation detains our wandering feet. How Cleopatra, who stands to us for all feminine fascinations, could have lived in that blazing desert, is past all finding out. How she could have kept the great Caesars there, though backed by all her blandishments and bewitching charms; how she could make him forget ambition, which was the god of his idolatry, in the soft twining of her rounded arms, with the mercury above 120 degrees in the shade, is not to be accounted for by any knowledge of man's weakness, or any penetration of woman's art. The Goddess of Love herself would be unlovely under such circumstances; and the ideal beauty every poet dreams of would reel when her only thought was how to keep cool.

The present summer, which, thank Heaven! has breathed its last, has made the season hateful in all climates, and under all conditions. They who believed themselves salamanders longed, during the torrid weeks, for Spitzbergen and the ever-frozen sea. There is no comfort or consolation in the sweltering period, which, for human satisfaction, should be banished from the year. With all its letters of recommendation, summer is an impostor and a cheat. It corroborates the theories of Cabanis respecting the relations between the physical and ethical, and goes far to show that the keeping of the commands and the observation of the laws is a thing of temperature and atmosphere. Summer is a remunerative evil to crops and watering-places, but to humanity and civilization it is a perennial affliction. So much, at least, we may exclaim in the heat of our memory, and having said it, we feel better as we bask in the late season and all its torrid recollections.

THE DEFEAT OF MACMAHON—THE GOVERNMENT OF PARIS—THE FUTURE.

We still wait for details of the fight of Tuesday and Wednesday between MacMahon and the Crown Prince at Beaumont. The latest telegraphic details indicate that MacMahon has escaped from his hardy pursuer and is striking at the other Royal Prince, who debarbs his way to relieve Orléans, but until we have

fuller details we must not allow ourselves to speak with too much confidence.

It is undeniable that the forces of Napoleon, having failed hitherto to check the onward march of the German hosts, have made it their object to hinder as much as possible the march on Paris. As if the only hope of salvation lay in Paris, MacMahon and Bazaine have each been doing all that could be done to give Paris time to prepare for an attack, if not to make an attack impossible. For the last three weeks MacMahon and Bazaine have been endeavoring to unite their forces. During this same period of time the brain which has controlled the movements of the German forces has been doing its utmost to make such union impossible. Considering the line of march of the Prussians, considering the position of the army of Paris, and the fact that still its object, considering at the same time that France has been putting forth all her strength to defeat these purposes, it has not unreasonably been concluded that out of this double purpose would emerge the conflict which would prove decisive and final. In other words, it has generally been admitted that if MacMahon and Bazaine cannot effect a junction the game is up so far as France is concerned. On the other hand, it has been justly generally admitted that if Prussia was not able to render this junction impossible the title of battle might be turned, and the two confident armies of Prussia sent homeward demoralized.

Whatever be the actual facts regarding this battle of Beaumont, it is not to be denied that Prussia cannot be easily driven from the position which she has so nobly won. There are those who think that France is yet strong enough to repel the invader. We do not say that she is not. But we do say that for her own interest, not to say glory, she has been too slow to reveal her strength. It was said by the first Napoleon that he never knew the meaning of resistance until he crossed the Rhine. In Italy conquest was easy. The bright skies and the soft climate of the south made men shrink from the bayonet. Directly, however, the victorious legions of the republic crossed the Rhine it was felt that the bayonet was no longer an object of terror. On the northern side of that river men were encountered who with stronger arms could wield the deadly weapon, and with broader breasts could receive the attack. The Germans have not deteriorated, but improved, since the days of the first Napoleon. Physically they are what they ever have been—far more than a match for their southern rivals; but to physical superiority they have added the results of modern science. Since the days when the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns came pouring destructively down on the civilization of the south, no such revelation of northern energy has been given to the world. On this continent we know the value of the Northern races. All that is good and great in these United States is traceable to a Northern origin. The surplus energies which were wont to let themselves loose upon the happier regions of Southern Europe have been finding for many years past a more agreeable outlet to the North across the seas. We mention this circumstance to show the superiority of the Germans, physically considered, as compared with the French. In our judgment, whatever be the result of this fight, the centre of European civilization will not in the future be sought in France, but in Germany.

This war has already done much. It has made Germany a unit. It has been the great aim of all the leading French statesmen of modern times to prevent this union. To make this union impossible M. Thiers and M. Guizot have exerted themselves quite as much as has done Louis Napoleon in the present time. The present Emperor of the French has persistently, but not wisely, labored during the last eighteen years. To prevent this union Napoleon commenced the present war. But the means have defeated themselves. The war which was meant to destroy German unity has actually built it up. Hanoverians and Saxons, Wurtembergers, and Bavarians are all Prussians in this contest. Result the fighting as it may, the unity already accomplished and sanctified by so much precious blood can never be undone. This, however, is not the only result. The Bonaparte dynasty is doomed, and through the Bonaparte dynasty, the whole fanciful fabric of Latin unity has crumbled to pieces. For at least another generation the Bonapartes must retire into private life, nor are we likely for many years to come to hear much of the unity of the Latin races.

The return of the Orleans princes to power is no longer a mere possibility. Their return is one of the necessities of the situation. Orleanist contentment, not Bonapartist ambition, is what France henceforward will imperatively need. In some future age, but not now, Gallic acquisitiveness may take a new point of departure. Would it be wonderful if, while another Bonaparte goes into involuntary exile, and while the dome of St. Peter's fades away from the eyes of the Roman Pontiffs, the dream of M. Guizot should become a reality and the descendants of Louis Philippe should reign at once in Paris and Madrid? The whirligig of time works wondrous changes.

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

The exaction of pecuniary contributions from clerks in the Government departments is bad, but it is not worse than the interference of Federal office-holders in the choice of delegates to conventions, or in the nominations which the conventions are required to make. Both are evils. From one the character and efficiency of the civil service suffer; the other imparts to cliques a power to regulate the action of party in a manner fatal to its integrity. If all Secretaries entertained the just ideas of Mr. Cox, and had his firmness in enforcing them, the black-mailing system which patronage has sanctioned and systematized would soon come to an end. The meddling of office-holders in local elections may not be so easily prevented, but it must be done, if party management is to be purified, and really good men are to occupy official positions.

No probable reform of the civil service will speedily reach the lucrative offices outside of the departments. These will continue among the rewards which the victorious party will have at its disposal; and while human nature is as it is, we may be sure that their distribution will be more or less regulated by an expectation of gain according to the party. But there are two ways of helping a party by the use of patronage. The ordinary method is gross and demoralizing. Men are appointed because of their supposed value at election times. They are relied upon to make their offices the pivotal points of local organization, and so to exert their influence that the nomination of some men shall be prevented and the nomination of others secured. The working of this plan may be seen all around us. The wiser and more honorable method is that which would aid a party by the appointment to

office of those in whose fitness the community at large has confidence, and whose performance of duty would indicate the high standard of the appointing power. We need hardly observe that this better plan is not one with which either party is too familiar.

But we do not rest the case on high moral grounds. Expediency is the most acceptable working basis among politicians. Is, then, the interference of office-holders in elections expedient? We think not. There are complaints of its effect from various quarters. Little "rings" are formed to further the schemes of intriguers. Patronage belonging to a party is used for the benefit of a faction. Candidates are nominated in advance of conventions, and official influence is exercised to construct the conventions accordingly. Good, able men who refuse to play into the hands of cliques are proscribed; their nomination is frustrated, or they are driven into retirement in disgust. One result is, a growing disinclination on the part of first-class men to figure in the list of candidates; another, an ever-increasing tendency on the part of officials to become arrogant in tone and all-pervading in tactics they assume too much, and would fain manipulate the party which they should be content to serve. These manifestations are not desirable, because they are not profitable. Some ambitious candidate may chafe their praises, but the public will not pay tribute to their power. But if a general election be fairly struck, it will be found that from this source the party loses exceed its gains.

DANGERS AHEAD.

Now that it has become more than evident that the chances of success are overwhelmingly in favor of one belligerent, the English press has begun to discuss the probability of Prussia becoming the preponderant power of the continent in that optimistic spirit which it always displays when the affairs of any country but England are in question. The reasons for congratulating ourselves on the prospect appear to vary from the simple reflection that Prussia is a Protestant and France a Catholic power to the weightier consideration that the Germans have never shown themselves to be possessed by the conquering and aggressive ambition hitherto peculiar to the French. Both propositions are of course substantially true, but each of them requires nevertheless very considerable qualification. It may be doubted whether King William is not leading into France more Roman Catholic than Protestant soldiers, and it is quite certain that vastly more men in the German armies go voluntarily to mass and confession than there are men given to these practices in the French. And it may be added that if France has kept the Italians out of Rome, there is no power on whose, possibly contemptuous, toleration of its vagaries the Holy See so systematically relies as Prussia.

The question of the comparative aggressiveness of France or Prussia as a leading military power is more interesting; but it is very difficult to have a confident opinion on this point. The principle of a union formed on the principle of purely political boundaries; and her superiority over other countries has consisted in the completeness with which she has effaced all traces of the interior divisions which the system of mere political demarcation superseded. So far as her ambition may be attributed to the principle which governs her national organization, it arises from there being no reason why her boundaries should line on one particular geographical line more than on another. When the present war began a swarm of prophets made their appearance in Paris reiterating the claims of France to the frontier of the Rhine, but (putting aside some audacious historical statements) the argument consisted in little more than asking the question why the power which held Alsace and Lorraine should not have the Palatinate also. On the other hand, when the new German Empire is constituted it will be as far as possible removed from a mere political aggregation; it will be an empire formed on the principle of nationality. The conception of nationality is at present in the highest degree vague. It apparently implies a theory of common descent founded on community of language; the definition of a common language is, however, as far as possible, and nobody can exactly say how far the claims extend which can be advanced on the ground of identity of race. The only example which we have of a State constructed on the new principle is very far from encouraging; and yet Russia is not nearly as perfect an embodiment of the Slavonic as will be a Prussian Germany of the Teutonic nationality. The insignificant exception of Posen does not create difficulties which can be distantly compared with the disturbance of Russian national theories occasioned by the German provinces on and in the irremovable hostility of Poland. We are as far as possible from predicting the aggressiveness of the new Germany when it has ascended to the first place among military powers. The future will alone settle the point. But it is clearly rash to take for granted that unambitious quiescence will be the permanent condition of a great military State constructed on a principle which gives it a theoretical right to include part of France, part of Austria, part of Russia, and even part of Italy. The enthusiasm of the Germans for the forcible severance of Sleswick-Holstein from Denmark—an enthusiasm as genuine and universal as an enthusiasm of a people—ought by itself to be a warning against hasty assumptions as to the future character of German national passions.

It is not our own opinion that much comfort or instruction can be got out of speculations on the national genius of particular communities, and on the course which it will dictate to them if they are elevated to the primacy of the continent. Unhappily, military success never fails to transform national genius, and not seldom to deprave it. There is only one result which peace can bring to us, and that is likely to prove as a real and solid guarantee against that recurrent war which so fearfully afflicts the second half of the nineteenth century. This result—which we do not regard as at best more than probable—is an understanding among nations about the scale of their future armaments. All inferences from supposed national characteristics are as uncertain as possible, but this is at any rate certain, that if States do not keep up great armies, they will not go to war so often. The existence of great armaments brings them on war far oftener than the fear of war produces great armaments. If nothing is done to effect such an understanding, the peace, the burden of great armies will probably become absolutely crushing. We do not think it worth while discussing whether the French or the German military system is the more oppressive to industry and the arts. No doubt, abstractly, war is cheapest and least burdensome when conducted by a mercenary army specially trained and paid for its work. But the fact is, the French and German systems have for a long time past been approximating to one another.

The long struggle of King William in the early part of his reign with the Prussian Chamber and the liberal statesmen which it followed had for its object the extension of that part of his army which corresponded to the permanent armies of England, France, and Austria. On the other hand, the French system, always in some degree removed from one of purely mercenary organization by the conscription, has been brought much nearer to the Prussian arrangements by the augmented importance of the Garde Mobile. What Europe is in danger of is the establishment in every continental country of a combination of the two systems. Every man, from youth to old age, will be under a liability to military service; all labor, skilled and unskilled, will be liable to interruption at the most critical epochs, and the sources of plenty, ease, and comfort will thus from time to time be suddenly dried up. But this will not save continental populations from having large amounts of capital subtracted and labor withdrawn to keep up armies in no respect substantially different from mercenary armies, and equally at the disposal of gambling statesmen and intriguing monarchs.

When Count Bismarck declined the English proposal to disarm, he stated that, owing to the difference between the French and German military systems, the process of parallel disarmament would be very difficult to regulate. Knowing what Count Bismarck knows, it is hard to conceive his giving any answer which did not convey a refusal, but, as a matter of fact, the two systems are not nearly so incommensurable as they once were. It is the transformation of a part of the Prussian army into something not very unlike other continental armies which has made it so formidable for attack as, before the present King's reign, it was intended to be for defense. The argument, at all events, is not one that ought to prevent the most strenuous exertions on the part of the statesmen who will have to settle the terms of peace. If those terms include no securities against the multiplication of vast armies, resting universally on armed populations, the wisdom of diplomacy is indeed foolishness, and Europe has never had a darker future before it.

ASSESSMENT OF COLORED VOTERS.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that in some Democratic counties the assessors have refused to perform the duty of registering the colored voters, and that for this reason Governor Geary has issued his proclamation calling upon the commissioners of the several counties to see the law enforced. Now we distinctly repeat that there has been no disposition to refuse registry to the negroes in any Democratic county of this State. Fraudulent as the fifteenth amendment is, the Democrats and conservative Republicans mean to obey it, but at the same time punish its authors at the polls. Governor Geary has no evidence in the executive department which justifies his silly proclamation, and the *Miners' Journal* cannot make good what it so recklessly asserts.

The simple story of Geary's proclamation is soon told. The Warrior is a rival of Cameron for the Senate of the United States. He has an exceedingly small political capital to carry on business against so powerful and yet a rival. Fearing that the people were forgetting him, Geary thought he would startle them with another proclamation. There was nothing left him for a subject but the fifteenth amendment. It was little to him that the conservative, moderate and law-abiding people of Pennsylvania, everywhere, render obedience to the amendment, and the laws passed to enforce its execution. He could not forego the keen pleasure of spreading himself on paper even though he should label his fellow-citizens in an official document. By his proclamation he meant to convey to the country the false impression that a portion of the people of the State which has the misfortune to have him for chief magistrate were conspiring to disobey the laws. For the sake of making a little poor political capital and gratifying his disgusting vanity, he did not hesitate to issue a false and libelous proclamation. Not another radical governor in the United States will have the means to conceive a more senseless work of such wide and contemptible partnership. All that he gets for his pains is the contempt and scorn of the radicals themselves, who do not fail to see through the motives that have dictated this proclamation. The *Miners' Journal* will struggle in vain to impart dignity to this document of Geary, or suggest a high and honorable purpose in the issuing of it. Governor Geary is as great on proclamations as the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. The *Miners' Journal* has not forgotten that "supplemental proclamation" which was issued for the purpose of defrauding Henry D. Foster of his seat in Congress, on the pretense that new evidence of illegal voting had been received in the Executive Department.

DR. GIHON.

Certain newspapers have chosen to draw an inference or two from the appointment by the Governor of Dr. John H. Gihon as Quarantine Master for the Port of Philadelphia. They have various pleasantries to repeat, as they think, at the Doctor's expense. In his absence it may not be inappropriate to say a word or two for him.

On the 10th of March last Dr. Gihon started the *Topic*, which he has run successfully and satisfactorily ever since. When the yellow fever broke out in quarantine and Dr. Thompson, the Lazaretto physician, fell by the hand of Providence in the faithful discharge of his duties, Dr. Gihon, knowing the nature of the disease, having suffered from it himself in the hospitals of New Orleans, and having had great and valuable experience in its treatment, at once tendered his services to the Governor. This was at a time when the deaths from yellow fever in the Philadelphia quarantine were at the rate of seventy-five per cent.—an unusual proportion—and when it was natural to expect men, even old physicians, to hesitate about accepting such a position. Dr. Taylor, however, also tendered his services and the Governor appointed the latter. Then came the death of Mr. Robert Garside, the Quarantine Master, of the same disease. The situation of Master of Quarantine was then at a discount. There were no applicants for the post of danger. Dr. Gihon again tendered his services. If there was anybody in the State whom John W. Geary had reason to say he knew thoroughly it was Dr. Gihon. The Governor was perfectly aware of the Doctor's services, sufferings and experience in hospitals where yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox prevailed to a great extent. Some appointment to fill the post at the Lazaretto was absolutely necessary. It was at a time when a man was needed immediately to supply the place of the brave Garside. How could there be any hesitancy, then, about the selection of Dr. Gihon? The offer made by this gentleman was a patriotic one, calling

rather for the approval of his fellow citizens and brother editors than for speculations as to his ceasing, for a time at least, his connection with the *Topic* as its editor, manager, or publisher. Indeed, we can conceive of no more praiseworthy act on the part of any man. Those who have so much to contend with in this connection might have tendered their names for the Lazaretto appointment—but they did not.

The selection of Dr. Gihon is approved by the best citizens of the State and by all who know the man. It has long been felt that not only ought the Lazaretto physician be a doctor of medicine, but also the Quarantine Master. The late appointment, therefore, was a most meritorious one in more points than one.

These newspapers are oracles in their way, especially those in Philadelphia, that arrogate to themselves a monopoly of Harrisburg news, gossip and comment. They generally manage to know what nobody else knows, and have repeatedly astonished the natives of the capital city and the officials here by their smart announcements, which nobody here believes. In this matter they have undoubtedly "put their foot in it." They reckon without their host. Let these gentlemen think twice before they speak, and they will not be guilty of maligning or ridiculing a man who patriotically offers his services at the post of danger where, perhaps, they themselves have never thought of going.

POLITICAL.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7th P. V.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 417 WALNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of this Company's Loans of 1870, 1871 and 1872, are requested to present them on and after September 1, 1870, at this office, in order to receive in compliance with the laws of the State, as guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Receipts will be given for old Certificates, and the new ones will be delivered as soon as they can be signed by the officers of the two companies.

F. FRALBY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25 am

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